THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
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No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

THE DARK-WINGED ANGEL.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Around a fair and ancient home, the springing turf
was green,
For early spring with fitful hand had decked the
rural scene;
The buds upon the mountain ash had swelled their
silken fold,
And the drooping willow thrust its leaves from rolls
of paly gold.

The crocus and the daffodil had donned their tinted
vest,
And the building birds were in the trees, with hope
and joyance blest,
When, with a strong and solemn flight that nought
of earth could stay,
The Dark-winged Angel entered in—what did he
take away?

Affection there, with deepened root, through many
a circling year,
Had firmly wove a verdant crown, no wintry blast
might sere;
And every household nook was wreathed with gar-
lands fresh and choice
Of hospitality, that bade the stranger's heart rejoice.

For hallowed blessings lingered there, by saintly
prayers implored,
Of those, whose temples white with age, were rest-
ing in their Lord;
Duties and virtues, hand in hand, moved on in
bright array,
The Dark-winged Angel saw their smile, but bore
them not away.

There was a form, where manhood's grace with
youthful beauty blent,
The lustrous eye, the gifted mind, the high and pure
intent,
The student's toil had made him strong to tread
the haunts of strife,
And meet the evil or the good that mark the
chequered life.

Fond Love around his cradle bed had breathed a
hallowed spell,
The sister's kiss was on his lips whene'er he said
farewell;
He was the youngest of the flock, a widowed moth-
er's stay,
Ah! came the Dark-winged Angel in to take that
prop away?

Yet, not like tyrant moved with wrath, he came, to
spoil and slay,
Not with a robber's stealthy step, on hidden gold
to prey;
But to arrest the dire disease, the wasting flesh that
wore,
To draw the foot from snares of earth, that it might
fall no more.

To pour the light of quenchless truth, with energy
sublime,
And, all resistless, separate Eternity from Time;
He came at the Redeemer's word, a messenger of
love,
That Dark-winged Angel of the skies, he bore a
soul above.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

At the time of a great drought in England, several pious farmers agreed to hold a special meeting to pray for the much needed rain. When the appointed time came the minister was suprised to see one of his little Sabbath scholars bring a huge old family umbrella, and asked her why she did so on such a lovely morning? The child gazed at him with evident surprise at the inquiry, and replied, "Why, sir, I thought as we were going to pray God for rain, I'd be sure to want the umbrella." While they were praying, the wind arose and the clear sky became clouded, which was soon followed by a heavy thunder storm, by which those who came unprepared to the meeting were drenched while Mary and the minister were sheltered by the umbrella her faith had led her to bring.

SUGGESTIONS TO YOUNG MEN.—In the course of my travels, I have seen many a promising and fine young man gradually led to dissipation, gambling, and ruin, merely by the want of means to make a solitary evening pass pleasantly.

I earnestly advise any youth who quits that abode of purity, peace, and delight, his paternal home, to acquire a taste for reading and writing. At every place where he may reside long, let him study to make his apartments as attractive and comfortable as possible; for he will find a little extraordinary expense, so bestowed at the beginning, to be economy at the end; let him read the books in the language of the place in which he lives; and, above all, let him never retire without at least a page of original comments on what he has seen, read, and heard, in the day. This habit will teach him to observe and discriminate; for a man ceases to read with a desultory and wandering mind, which is utter waste of time, when he knows that an account of all the information which he has gained must be written at night.—*Clayton's Sketches on Biography.*

TRUE COURAGE.—A little drummer boy in one of our regiments, who had become a great favorite with many of the officers by his unremitting good nature, happened on one occasion to be in the officers tent, when the bane of the soldier's life passed around. A captain handed a glass to the little fellow, but he refused it saying, "I am a Cadet of Temperance, and don't like strong drink." "But you must take some now; I insist on it. You belong to our mess to day, and cannot refuse."

Still the boy stood firm on the rock of total abstinence, and held fast to his integrity. The captain turning to the major, said, "H——— is afraid to drink; he will never make a soldier." "How is this?" said the major, playfully; and then assuming another tone, added, "I command you to take a drink, and you know it is death to disobey orders."

The little hero, raising his young form to its full height, and fixing his clear blue eyes lit up with unusual brilliancy, on the face of the officer, said: "Sir, my father died a drunkard; and when I entered the army I promised my dear mother, on my bended knees, that by the help of God, I would not taste a drop of rum, and I mean to keep my promise. I am sorry to disobey your orders, sir but I would rather suffer than disgrace my mother, and break my temperance pledge."

COLDS.—When a man begins to cough as the result of a common cold, it is the effort of nature herself attempting the cure, which she will effect in her own time and more effectually than any man can do, if she is let alone and her instincts cherished. What are these instincts?—She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence the moment a man is satisfied he has taken a cold let him do three things:—First, eat not an atom second, go to bed and cover up in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four, he will be entirely well in thirty-six hours.—*Hall.*

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865. [No. 265.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1865.

CIRCULAR, No. 8.

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES, 11th Feb., 1865

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and will urge all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering its design successful.

It will be observed that this is the last offer of pardon for the infamous crime of desertion that will be made. Enrolling Officers are made responsible, under a penalty of trial by Court Martial, that every possible effort is made to apprehend all such as do not report themselves.

Enrolling Officers will allow such as voluntarily report within the specified time to go direct to their commands, furnishing them transportation and the necessary certificate.

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant:
E. J HARDIN, *Adjutant.*
February 25, 1865. 268—3t.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Revisor of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 263—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."

January 25, 1865 235—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864. No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the

CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Feb. 25th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED SURGEONS AND ASsistants have been appointed by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Governor, to constitute the Medical Examining Boards for their respective Congressional Districts:

1st District—Surgeon W R Wood, Assistant Surgeons T Yeates, J Branch.

2nd District—Surgeon Henry Joyner, Assistant Surgeon F M Rountree, Dr J R Ruffin.

3rd District—Assistant Surgeons Nathaniel Henderson, L Hussey, J B Robertson.

4th District—Surgeons W C McDuffie, G W Morrison, Ass't Surgeon A A McKay.

5th District—Surgeon E A Crudup, Ass't Surgeon L T Smith, Dr D T Taylor.

6th District—Surgeon R W Glenn, Dr W J Courts, Dr T os Oakley.

7th District—Surgeon W W Verdin, Ass't Surgeons Hector Turner, R L Payne.

8th District—Surgeon J B Alexander, Ass't Surgeons M L Brown, H Cosby.

9th District—Surgeons W W Foote, C Happoldt, W H Robertson.

10th District—Robert V Welsh, Wm L Love, D F Summey.

They will report to the Surgeon General by letter for instructions

By order of Gov. VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
Adj't General.
Feb. 28, 1864. 264—d3t.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH A Negro Boy named George. He is a bright red skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb. 22d, 1855. 259—10t.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.

LONG, FAUCETT & CO,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
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5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	N W York,
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66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
8	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO A. STANLY
161—tf Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Aids-de-Camp Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Ordors and Detail. Surgeon A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 10 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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Dec.						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

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Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J K Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L Williams, Yadkin.

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Hon

THE
CONSERVATIVE.
M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, - MARCH 2, 1865.

WE WOULD call the attention of our readers to the patriotic appeal of the Governor, in behalf of our noble army under Gen. Lee. It needs no commentary from us. It makes the propriety, nay necessity, for the action recommended, too plain to permit hesitation on the part of those who wish our country well. Let the people read and then act.

WE HAD SUPPOSED from statements which we saw in some of the Richmond papers some time since that Congress had already passed a bill looking to the employment of negro slaves as soldiers. From the telegram which we gave our readers yesterday, we infer that we were misled in our supposition. It seems that such a bill has passed the House of Representatives, but had not been acted on by the Senate, at our latest reliable dates. We have had some rumors of its defeat by that body; but nothing reliable as yet. We hope such may be the result. And that such will be the result, if that body can rise to the dignity of true statesmanship we have no doubt, notwithstanding any resolves which may have passed, or may pass the legislature of Virginia or any other State.

We see that some of our brethren of the press who opposed it at first are growing rather weak in the knees, and about to cave in. Why this change should occur, we are at a loss to see. It is true that the crisis of fate is upon us, and that it is imperative that we should bestir ourselves, and meet our difficulties by action—vigorous action—but not the action of one maddened with passion, so that he knows not what he is doing. We need the vigorous action of able but deliberate statesmen who, in their haste, do not forget to see that their means are adapted to the end to be attained. Any other sort of action, even in the present great emergency of the times, but complicates our difficulties, and renders our situation more desperate in the end. We have had enough of this panic, crazy legislation, and the country has suffered enough from it already. Much more of it and it will require almost, if not quite, a miracle to save us, despite the bravery of our veterans, and the sacrifices of the patriotic at home.

We need men. We are told we must have them. Grant that this is true. But in our efforts to procure them let us beware that we do not furnish the enemy more soldiers than we obtain ourselves.—Let us have men, that we can rely on or none at all. We envy not the patriotism of him who would be unwilling to make the sacrifice for the good of his country, if the country was to be essentially benefited thereby. But will it, can it be benefitted by such a measure? That is the great question of practical moment to be solved. We need more strength in the field, but will the conscription of the negroes as soldiers furnish that additional strength. If so, let them go by all means. But we venture the assertion that any attempt to conscript them will give the Yankees three soldiers or more to our one.

We learn that not less than 1500, able bodied negro men have in the mere anticipation, fled from some two or three counties to the enemy within the last eight or ten daye, and are no doubt in array against us with arms in their hands.

Many of them moreover had given the strongest possible proofs of their fidelity to us, till the imprudence of somebody led them to suppose they must fight. If such was the result so long in advance, what will it be when they are ordered to the front in good earnest?

If we are to plunge into measures of that sort; may Heaven save us from the blindness from which we will not save ourselves.

From what we see of the bill which passed the House of Representstives, it contemplates some sort of consent of the master or slave one or both, at the first, but as the fact we have stated, clearly shows, any agitation of the subject is calculated to do us harm.

WE HAVE frequently during the progress of this Revolution, not only heard of, but witnessed instances of the great sacrifice and patriotic devotion of the noble ladies of the land; but we believe we have neither seen nor heard of any which surpasses in the lofty patriotism that is breathed in the letter which we give below. It puts to shame numerous croakers among us in the *form* of men. The letter is from a North Carolina lady; and was not intended for publication; but the spirit which it breathes has caused it to be placed at our disposal and we gladly give it a place in our columns:

——N. C. February 24th 1865.

GOVERNOR VANCE:

Dear Sir:—I have been opposed to my youngest son's leaving to enter the army, as he is not of the age his country calls for, and according to our President's views, is considered amongst the "*Seed Corn*," I have just read your speech at Goldsboro; and with tears of joy that North Carolina still has such a noble Patriot at her helm to steer the ship of State and brave the storm. With all the ardor of a woman's fervent prayers for God's blessings to crown your efforts; I waive all objections and offer him to my beloved country, to ever be ready to fight manfully under her banner, until her deliverance is sealed with the same zeal that inspired me to buckle the armor on my other two in the spring of 1861.

He is not seventeen. I would like to get some good position for him in the State, but I ask it not for safety; for I am willing for him to share his part. My faith is so strong in the *hand that guides* and the *arm that protects*, that the dangers of a battle field and the missiles that fall around, do not cause it to waver one particle. Having lost home and *all*, a mother's weakness may have overcome me in a measure, in giving up my last offsping. Yet with you, I believe if we stand *firm and invincible*, woman, particularly; that we must by *Divine aid* soon hear the shouts of victory through a free and happy land

If I have taxed your time, attribute it to your patriotic sentiments, that I earnestly pray may warm the hearts of ever North Carolinian as they did mine, and make the fire burn within them to *Do* or *Die* for her, until her soil is no more desecrated by the ruthless invader.

With highest respect,
Mrs——

WE ARE indebted to the energetic officers of the Southern Express Company for a file of late Augusta papers by the overland route.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Fellow Citizens—The necessities of our country, as represented by our Confederate authorities, impel me, again, to appeal to your generosity.

You are aware, that in consequence of interruption to our railrosd communications by recent movements of the enemy, the subsistence of Gen. Lee's army has become greatly jeopardized. For at least a few months that army will have to rely for subsistence upon North Carolina and Virginia alone. I am informed by the Commissary Department, that the usual methods of collecting supplies will be insufficient for the purpose.

In reference to this point, I need only cite the authority of General Lee himself, who writes as follows in regard to a similar appeal to the people of Virginia:

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that the people will respond to it, when they reflect upon the alternative presented to them. They have simply to choose whether they will contribute such commissary and quartermaster stores as they can possibly spare to support an army which has already borne and done so much in their behalf, or retaining their stores, maintain the army of the enemy engaged in their subjugation I am aware, that a general obligation of this nature, rests lightly on most men—each being disposed to leave his discharge to his neighbor—but I am confidant that our citizens will appreciate their responsibility in the case, and will not permit an army, which by God's blessing and their patriotic support, has hitherto resisted the efforts of the enemy, to suffer now through their neglect."

It seems, therefore, that our all depends upon the voluntary action of the people of North Carolina and Virginia; and trusting that whatever you have to spare, will be promptly and patriotically brought forward for the use of your country, in its hour of trial—the following plan is submitted, which is being acted upon in the State of Virginia with the best results. It is understood also, that provisions will be received either as sales, loans or donations.

1st. Let every citizen who can, pledge himself to furnish the rations of one soldier for six months, without designating any particular soldier as the recipient of the contribution.

2. Let those thus pledging themselves furnish, say 80 pounds of bacon and 180 pounds of flour, or their equivalent in beef or meal, to be delivered to the nearest commissary agent.

3. Let the donor bind himself to deliver one half of the amount above stated, viz: 40 pounds of bacon and 90 pounds of flour (or its equivalent) IMMEDIATELY, and the remainder at the end of three months, unless he prefer to adopt the better plan of advancing the whole amount pledged, at once.

4. Let the pledge of each individual, subscribing and furnishing the rations of one soldier for six months, be made the basis of larger subscriptions. Those whose generosity and whose means will enable them to do so, may obligate themselves to provide the rations of 5, 10, 20, or any number of soldiers for six months; while even the poor, who could not afford to supply the rations of one man, may, combining, authorize one of their number to make the designated subscription of, at least, one ration for one man for six months.

To effect this, I earnestly recommend that county and neighborhood meetings be immediately held in every portion of the State, at which subscriptions may be taken up; and, that a committee of responsible and reliable gentlemen be appointed by such meetings, to wait on those who do not attend, and ascertain what can be raised at the earliest possible moment.

And rest assured, that no patriot can better serve his country, than in so doing. By this means every possible ounce of provisions which can be spared for the support of our army, may be made available

Should you not, Fellow Citizens, respond to this call, you may calculate, not only upon seeing your own sons in the army suffer and be defeated in the field, for want of those supplies, but you will have the mortification to behold them seized and appropriated to the support of the enemy who comes to destroy us. Advancing as he does, through the interior of the land, without either water or railroad communications in his rear, he is now subsisting by the plunder and the ruin of the people of South Carolina, and must necessarily do so, when he enters our State. Be assured, therefore, that every pound of bacon or beef, and every bushel of meal which you withhold from your own army, is a certain contribution to the maintainance of that of the enemy. You have, therefore, to choose whether you will feed your sons, who are bleeding in our defence, or our ruthless enemy who arms our slaves and lays waste our country.

To show you, fellow citizens, the earnest impression I have of the necessity of this action, and that I will call upon you to make no sacrifice which I will not share with you, I have tendered to the Commissary Department one half of my entire year's supply, and expect to put my own family upon the limited rations allowed to our soldiers, regretting that I have so little to offer. That which is left me to subsist upon will be doubly sweet, because it will be the bread of honor and independence.

Confidently relying upon the generosity and patriotism of a people to whom I have often appealed and never appealed in vain, I am, fellow citizens,

Your obedient servant,
Z. B. VANCE.

By the GOVERNOR:
A. M. MCPHETERS,
Private Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO THE RESERVES.

The following important order, just issued by the Adjutant General, will be found especially interesting to all those belonging to the reserve forces. It will be seen that the whole business of enforcing the conscript law is devolved upon them.—We give the general order:

ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
February 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 8.

I. Generals of reserves will immediately place upon active duty every man belonging to that class who is not specially detailed, or has not been turned over to generals commanding armies, departments or districts. They will organize them into convenient bodies, and will employ them vigorously in arresting and returning to the army all deserters and absentees.

II. This service will, for the present, constitute the primary duty of officers of the reserve forces, and they will enter actively upon it.

III. Generals of reserves will visit and inspect the localities in which this force is most needed, and can be most beneficially employed, and will give their personal attention to the organization and operations of their troops, in carrying out these orders. They will report twice a month to the Adjutant and Inspector General the number of men arrested and sent to the army.

IV. Generals commanding armies will return to the generals of reserves for this duty all the reserve force in active service that are not indispensably necessary in the field.

V. It is not intended that these orders shall effect the reserves employed in guarding railroad bridges.

By order.
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Ins. Gen.

Official:
H. L. CLAY.
Asst. Adj't. Gen.

TO TAKE OUT THORNS AND SPLINTERS.—Make a plaster of Turpentine and tallow, spread on a piece of leather, and apply it to the wound.

From the New York Post.

A NEW WAR IN INDIA.

The English have another Indian war on their hands. It is not a mutiny that is to be suppressed this time, but an independent State, never under British rule, that is to be conquered and "annexed." Bhootan, a poor and isolated State, hitherto exempt from the ravages of foreign wars, has not only turned the cold shoulder to an envoy from England who penetrates its dreary wastes, but actually threatened him, so that he conceived that his life was in danger, and hastily retired. For this and other offences England declares war against Bhootan, and the Bhooteas are to be footed down the hill of adversity.

The history of this country of Bhootan is interesting. The best authorities say that it is about 250 miles in length by 95 in breadth, with an area of 64,000 square miles, and a population of 750,000 souls—having Bengal proper on the south, Assam to the southeast, and Thibet to the north.

Like the highlands of Scotland, it is a place of Mountain fastnesses and wild glens. Its people, whom few white men have seen, are rude barbarians, whose arms are the bow and arrow and the spear, and who are of Tartar blood, with broad triangular faces, small oblique eyes, and yellow skins. Their religion is Buddhist, of a modified type, and the country swarms with mendicant priests. The hills produce good iron; building stone is abundant; dense virgin forests offer inexhaustible supplies of lumber, and a narrow belt of valley land yields tropical fruits. The towns are few but are commanded by castellated strongholds, which are said to be formidable. The rulers are a Deb Rajah—who is the actual sovereign as well as the principal merchant—and a Dharma Rajah, or nominal king, who has no civil power, but is invested with a surprising number of divine attributes.

Such is the country and such the people that the English government has now resolved to add to its possessions in India. The singular exemption from the pains and penalties of war, defeat and vassalage, which the Bhooteas have hitherto enjoyed, is explained by the remoteness of their territory from the centres of British influence; and the sudden desire of possession is probably attributable to the British disinclination to endure a defiance—provided always, that the offender is weak.

The defiance came about in this way: The Bhooteas, being savages, knew no better than to descend from their mountains, like the Scottish caterars of the last century for predatory incursions into the territory of their neighbors, and they gathered spoils and took prisoners. The aggrieved victims, being vassals of England, invoked aid from their rulers, and an envoy was sent up among the hills last summer to recover the booty, release the captives, and remonstrate with the Bhooteas. He was insultad, albeit he was "the scion of a noble English family," as a London journal phrases it; and, his negotiation failing, he was able to save his life only by the compulsory signing of a treaty for the cession of the tea growing region of Assam to Bhootan. This was too much for the Governer General's patience, and on the 12th of November he issued a proclamation declaring war against the Bhooteas. By the latest reports, it appears that the whole territory is to be annexed to Bengal; that the people are to be reduced and their forts taken (one of these has already fallen;) and that when these things have been accomplished, "there will be a survey of the frontier lands and a determination of the new boundary."

But there is one point to which sagacious journalists in London call attention, in view of the possible results of this new conquest. There is danger of a new mutiny. The London Daily News frankly says:

"The dangers to ourselves arise from three sources. Any demonstration against Bhootan likely to arouse the hill tribes all along our north-eastern frontier, and bring on a repetition of that miserable warfare in the swampy region in which the soil and the waters are the allies of the enemy. On the precarious chance of those tribes remaining quiet depends, probably, the behavior of the new subjects of our empire—the inhabitants of the Bengal Dooars and of the hills—whom the viceroy addresses in the proclamation before us. Next, there is the fearful climate of those forest grown plains through which our troops are now passing. It appears that Brigadier General Mulcaster, Colonel Richardson and other officers are already suffering from the fever of the district. Under such a liability of our forces must depend largely on the good will of the inhabitants of the region, who can either assist or injure them to a very serious extent. Again, when the fever districts are passed there is the foe, planted behind his natural defences of rocks, glaciers and snow-drifts. Rumors about the condition of the Bhooteas differ widely. Some alarmists have it that the Nepaul Maharajah has furnished troops against us, and that the Bhootan forces are a worthier enemy than the Government has supposed; while very recent and more probable reports state that there are such quarrels among the chiefs and factions in Bhootan as will make the offenders an easy prey. Some are for propitiating and others for defying the British."

These suggestions give interest to the war in Bhootan; so that the progress of events will be observed with curious attention.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT REPORTED.—We have reason to believe, says the *Examiner* of the 21st, that that the expedition, which was reported yesterday to have certainly moved from Knoxville, are not upon Southwestern Virginia, but that it is intended to penetrate North Carolina, and probably to strike the railroad between Salisbury and Charlotte. This force, consisting of several thousand cavalry, and supposed to be under the command of Averill, was, as we reported yesterday, at Greenville, from which point the main stage road into North Carolina branches off, passing through Warm Spring gap. This appears to be the obvious direction of the expedition. From all we can learn there is nothing to tempt them in Southwestern Virgiuia, as they have already damaged the Salt Works and railroad there, and plundered the country to such an extent that it is doubtful whether any considerable number of troops could be subsisted there.

PERSONAL—FROM GEN. WHITING AND MAJ. HILL.—Several letters by flag of truce from Major James H. Hill, Gen. Whiting's Chief of Staff, addressed to his wife, and to our care, have come to hand. We forwarded two by mail, but fear that they did not get to Wilmington in consequence of the evacuation, and have one now on hand, which, knowing not how to forward, we have concluded to state the substance of, in hopes thar Maj. Hill's family, now in the enemy's lines, may in some way hear of it. It is dated "Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, Feb'y 4th, 1865." Maj. Hill was quite well, having entiaely recovered from a cold. Gen. Whiting was improving, though still very weak and helpless; his wounds doing very well indeed. He is in the Hospital, receiving all possible attention, and the Major and Mr. Hasel, (who is well) were permitted to remain with him. They are cheerful and hopeful, longing for home.—*Fay. Obs.*

THE YANKEE COMMANDER BELOW.—Our army before Wilmington, as well as at Newbern and other points of North Carolina, is now under command of Major General Schofield, one of the ablest officers in the Union army. He was associated with Sherman in his advance upon Atlanta, was subsequently with General Thomas in his late glorious campaign in Tennessee, and held the command, also, at the ever memorable victory at Franklin. He has his own splendid and victorious Western corps (the Twenty-third) now with him in North Carolina.—*New York Times.*

FROM WILMINGTON—FALL OF FORT ANDERSON.

An arrival at Fortress Monroe, from Wilmington, announces the fall of Fort Anderson. The *American* says:

The bombardment of Fort Anderson was kept up by the navy with great spirit on Saturday, and General Schofield had prepared for a grand assault of the works on Sunday morning. At an early hour it was discovered that the enemy had commenced the evacuation, when the assault was ordered, and the fort was soon in our possession, with all its guns uninjured, and before they had time to blow up the magazine.

A number of prisoners were captured, but the larger portion of the garrison made good their escape to Wilmington. A pursuit was immediately ordered, and at the time Lieutenant Cushing left with his dispatches for Washington, Admiral Porter had ordered the monitors Monadnock and Canonicus, with the gunboats, up to Wilmington. It was expected that the city would be in our possession on Monday, beyond a doubt, as rumors had reached the fleet that Bragg was rapidly evacuating it. Fort Anderson was the only work of importance that barred the passage of our troops and naval vessels up to the city.

The evacuation of Fort Anderson is said to have been hastened by a daring adventure of Lieutenant Cushing, he having floated a large scow up the river with the tide past the fort. It was discovered by the rebels, who thought it, in the darkness, to be a monitor that had flanked the fort, and caused a precipitate retreat.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

To accomplish anything decisive, therefore, Sherman must continue his march through the country, taking *en route* the great railway centres—Charlotte, Greensboro' and Danville. We should not be surprised to hear that from Columbia he has marched on Charlotte; nor that, in a few days, he will have possessed himself of that place. But then dangers begin thicken around him. The very evacuations which his movements may force will add to the effective strength of our army in the field. Every day's march will weaken his forces and strengthen ours, and he will finally reach a point where he will be compelled to give battle under circumstances altogether adverse to him and favorable to us.

His march resembles, in many respects, that of Burgoyne through the State of New York, and it will have, we have strong reason to hope, a similar termination. Gen. Beauregard, who commands our forces in that Department, is Sherman's master in all the arts of strategy and tactics. He will give battle when he thinks it advisable to fight, or decline it when he thinks that to avoid it is the proper course. And we may depend on it, that what he thinks the proper course, will be the best that could be adopted. We do not pretend to know where or when he purposes to meet Sherman, but we are firmly convinced that the yankee commander, if he prosecute his march towards Richmond, with the audacious purposes now indicated by his movements, will go to his doom. We believe that his army will be met and checked, and in such a position a check will be a defeat, and a defeat will be destruction. We can state, too, with certainty, that the best military authorities concur in this view of the situation.—*Rich. Whig.*

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA FRONT.

Through private sources that we consider entirely reliable, we have some cheering intelligence from South Carolina. From prudential motives we forbear giving the details; but we will state this much: Sherman, in his march towards Cheraw, has found a lion in his path, in the person of a gallant Confederate General, supported by—thousand men' This unexpected obstacle has again necesitated a change of base on the part of so the great Yankee General, whom some of the weak kneed expect to see in Fayetteville and Raleigh before the lapse of many weeks. He is now said to be making his way towards the Catawba river. If he don't find "Jordan a hard road to travel before he gets through with his present campaign, then our confidence in the brightening aspect of affairs is misplaced.

We will give the particulars in our possession to any of our friends privately.—*Fayetteville Telegraph.*

The following interesting official telegram was received at the War Department last night:

HEADQUARTERT, Feb 24th, 1865.

Hon. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War

Gen. Early reports that Lieutenant McNeil, with thirty men, on the morning of the 21st, entered Cumberland, captured and brought out Generals Crook and Kelly, the Adjutant General of the Department, two privates and the headquarters flag, without firing a gun, though a considerable force is stationed in the vicinity.

Lieut. McNeil and party deserve much credit for this bold exploit.

Their prisoners will reach Staunton to-day.
R. E. Lee.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following telegram to the Whig was received just before going to press:

HARRISONBURG, Feb. 24

Major Generals B. F. Kelly and George Crook and Major Thayer Melvin, of Gen. Crooks, staff, are here *enroute* for Richmond.

They were captured in Cumberland Md., last Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, by Lieut. Jesse McNiel, and forty-five of his men, and fifteen of Gen. Reseer's furloughed men.

They will reach your city by the Central railroad to-morrow.

We know of nothing of more importance to the Confederate Government, at this time, than the early completion of the Chatham Railroad. If any portion of our army should be transferred to this vicinity its value as a line of communication would be incalculable. We all know what would have been the situation of affairs but for the completion of the Piedmond road, and it may be that the Chatham road will be of inestimable value to our Government. The work should be pushed forward with increased energy. The road is all graded, and the iron can, we think, be easily obtained from some of the roads now seriously threatened by the enemy.—*Fay. Tel.*

NEGRO SOLDIERS—THE QUESTION DISPOSED OF.—The Confederate Senate, on yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings on the Senate bill, introduced by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, to provide for raising two hundred thousand negro troops. It appears that the bill was lost in the Senate on Tuesday, the 21st instant, by a vote of eleven to ten. Those who voted for an indefinite postponement of the bill—which amounts to its defeat—were Messrs. Baker, Barnwell, Caperton, Garland, Graham, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Johnson of Missouri, Maxwell, Orr and Wigfall.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brown, Burnett, Haynes, Henry, Oldham, Semmes, Simms, Vest, Walker and Watson.

In official circles, this is considered as disposing of the question of putting negro soldiers into our armies finally. The House negro soldier bill, which is very similar to the Senate bill has not been, and it is now believed will not be, acted upon by the Senate.—*Richmond Dispatch, 24th.*

We learn that there are six thousand Yankee cavalry at Smithfield, near Harper's Ferry, and that there is another force at Lovettsville, in Loudoun county—and also a considerable cavalry force in Fairfax. There is some idea that they are getting ready for a raid against the Central Railroad.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest From Sherman.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.

Latest intelligence from the front locates Sherman at Lynch's Creek, 22 miles from Cheraw, supposed to be striking for the coast.

As late as the 26th no Yankees advancing in this direction from Wilmington.

Other intelligence contraband, but of an encouraging character.

The Confederate steamer *Chiskamauga* was destroyed by her crew to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy at Grays Point, on the Cape Fear river on Saturday. She is a total wreck.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1.

A gentleman just in from Lumberton reports that a courier arrived there last night from Cheraw with intelligence that a portion of Sherman's army had been met near Cheraw and defeated and that Sherman was retreating in the disrection of Charleston.

This is not official.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 1.

Three brigades of cavalry are reported moving on Staunton this forenoon.

Gen. Singleton arrived here last night and took lodgings at the Spottswood hotel.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

The Senate passed a bill to continue in force until July, sixty-six, the act to increase the compensation of non-commissioned officers and privates in the army of the Confederate States. The House bill to levy additional tax for 1865, reported back to the Committee on Finance, with numerous amendments. The minority report has been submitted. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

SECOND DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

In the House to day the exemption bill was referred to a committee of conference.

The Senate bill abolishing the office of Provost Marshal except within the limits of the armies was amended and passed.

The Senate bill requiring male refugees to perform military duty in the reserve forces, passed.

The Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate with the Governors of the several States for the employment of slave labor with the armies and work upon fortifications &c., amended and passed, yeas 45, nays 39.

After the passage of a considerable number of other bills, the House adjourned.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

Northern journals of Saturday says that Captain Beall, the Confederate Guerilla, was hung at Governor's Island on Friday afternoon. His last words were, "I protest against the execution of the sentence. It is absolute murder—brutal murder. I die in the defence and service of my country."

An official telegram relative to the capture of Wilmington, claims that seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns were captured. Citizens state that the rebels burned 1,000 bales of cotton and 1;5000 bbls. rosin. The Union feeling showed itself quite strongly in the city.

Terry followed Hoke Northward.

Intense excitement prevailed at Knoxville on the 22d, owing to the report that Longstreet's command was moving on that place.

A special Washington telegram to the *Daily News* asserts that the visit of Singleton and Hughes is of a strictly private nature, and bears no political significance whatever.

Canby will move from Pensacola to cooperate with Thomas.

Recruiting is very active in Ohio.

In discussing the Fortification Bill on Friday, Beverly Johnson stated that if the war continued two years longer it was by no means certain we should not have foreign war. Advices from France he said both public and private indicate the purpose of the Emperor to recognize the Confederacy, if the rebellion is not quelled within a reasonable period.

Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, March 1.

The New York *Herald* of Monday contains nothing of interest.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE ADJUTANT B. J. BANKS, as a candidate for Major in the 1st Regiment of Home Guards at its next organization.
MANY HOME GUARDS.
March 1, 1865, 265—d3t*

ATTRACTIVE SALE.
(To the Ladies.)

ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH INST., AT THE SALES ROOM of the undersigned, will be sold a most elegant and desirable collection of the various articles, constituting the wardrobe of a lady, including many beautiful dresses and other things appertaining to a lady's toilet, of the latest foreign styles and patterns.
Also a case of very fine Corsets, damaged by salt water.
Bonds and good securiety payable six months after the day of sale, will be required of the purchaser.
By order of the administrator.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
Feb. 28. 264—d3t.

Owinng to unavoidable circumstances the above sale is postponed until Thursday next, March 2d. The articles will be on exhibition at our store to-morrow and next day.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.
ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and Shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.
H. R. HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,
RALEIGH, February 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 2d day of March, 4 o'clock, p. m., 1865
W. W. VASS,
261—td Treasurer.

FOR RENT.
A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 300 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 255—tf.